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PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOR 'DANUBE-85' EXERCISES

Leader Outlines Exercises

LD251109 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- A joint tactical, operational exercise will be held on the area of Hungary in the last days of June and the first days of July, by the designated staff and corps of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence and leader of the exercise, stated at a press conference held Monday [24 June] at one of the transdanubian exercise fields of the People's Army that the participating troops have taken up their stations, and direct preparations for the Danube '85 exercise have begun as from Monday.

The state secretary stressed that it is the obligation of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty to strengthen its defence capability in the current international situation and the joint military exercises can successfully contribute to this aim. The current manoeuvre organically fits into the training plan coordinated with the staffs of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and has been held regularly for years on the area of Hungary with Soviet and Czechoslovak participation. This year 23,000 soldiers will participate in the joint work.

He said that these exercises, including the current one, will serve to deepen international brotherhood in arms, and provide a picture of the strength of the fraternal armies, demonstrate their capabilities to safeguard the achievements of peace and socialism. The aim of the exercise is for the commanders and troops to give account of their preparedness, and it also perfects their skill amidst the exceptionally difficult tasks, to practice tasks of battle cooperation of the troops. The young soldiers can prove their skill in the operation of modern means acquired during training, and the joint work is also an opportunity to exchange experiences.

Under the programme of the Danube '85, the supposed enemy launches an attack against the socialist countries with aerial and land manoeuvres, averting the attack and the defence movements will be practiced firstly, then the counter-blow of the units of the fraternal armies will be launched, developing into a counter-offensive in which the troops will cross the Danube. Realising the various manoeuvres, the participants will practice several battle processes, and will solve the task closely cooperating with the land forces and the air force.

The press conference was attended by Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General Alekset Demidov, Soviet deputy of the exercise leader, and of the present military exercise.

CSSR Army Units Arrive

LD221902 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] A train carrying the first units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, which will be taking part in the next few days in the "Danube-85" military exercise, was welcomed by young people and dignitaries to the tune of brass band music at the festively decorated railway station in the Hungarian border town of Komaron today.

This regular exercise, which is taking place within the framework of the training plan of the main command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, will involve land and air units of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army, in addition to units of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

DELEGATION LEADERS ADDRESS WARSAW CEMA SESSION

PPR's Jaruzelski, Obodowski

LD251148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] In the Polish capital, the annual CEMA session has started. The reporter is Jozsef Laszlo.

[Laszlo] In the Victoria Intercontinental Hotel in Warsaw, Polish Government leader Jaruzelski opened the 40th CEMA session which is planned to last for 3 days. The delegation of the 10 member-countries, with the exception of the Cuban and the Vietnamese delegations, are headed by the premier: thus, Gyorgy Lazar is head of the Hungarian delegation. Angola, Ethiopia, the SFRY, People's Yemen, Laos, and Cambodia, as well as Nicaragua have sent observers to the consultation, and their representatives on occasion will participate in the work of the session.

In his opening speech, the host, the Polish premier, emphasized, among other things that in the present, complex international situation, deepening cooperation among the socialist countries is especially important, and one of the determining spheres of this is the economy.

After this, Obodowski, the Polish deputy premier, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, reported on what was realized from the resolutions passed at the Moscow summit meeting last year and at the Havana session. He underlined that in the majority of the member-countries, the growth rate of industrial production has increased, energy and material consumption has decreased, and the national income has risen. The CEMA countries' goods exchange between one another has expanded by 10.6 percent, and last year it reached R185 billion.

At the same time, Obodowski also mentioned that the rise in the technical standard of production and the efficiency of the economy are still not satisfactory. Here, however, it is necessary to take into account the policy of the imperialist forces, primarily the United States, which endeavors to economically weaken the socialist countries.

Obodowski said that the coordination of the 5-year plans is approaching completion. Simultaneously, the contracts, which serve to meet the national energy, fuel, and raw material requirements, as well as improved food supplies, have been extended and new agreements concluded. The chairman of the Executive Committee indicated that the present session will decide on several agreements: the creation of so-called flexible machine-industry production systems, the material-savings agreement valid until the year 2000, and also the use of natural gas as a fuel in internal-combustion engines. The draft of the scientific-technological development program, valid for 15-20 years, whose goal is that the CEMA countries achieve leading results in electronics, automation, nuclear energetics, the use of new materials and technical procedures, and biotechnology, is also being prepared.

Among the factors impeding cooperation, according to Obodowski, the most important is that the preparation and realization of some multilateral agreements are being protracted. The quality of goods transported to one another is still not satisfactory, and neither is the expansion of cooperation. This latter primarily and invariably applies to the manufacture of components and parts.

The concluding part of the report surveyed issues of cooperation with the SFRY, Finland, and Mexico, as well as with the socialist-orientated developing countries.

GDR's Stoph on National Policy

LD251348 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The leading representative of the PPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski, opened the 40th CEMA session at the level of government ministers today in Warsaw. The head of the GDR delegation, Premier Willi Stoph, underlined the GDR's foreign policy which is aimed at peace and dialogue, in his speech. He recalled that 2 months ago the highest representatives of the fraternal countries strengthened the unshakable nature of their alliance by prolonging the Warsaw Pact in the Polish capital. Today, when the question of war or peace has become a question of mankind's existence as a result of the nuclear threat, the socialist countries' coordinated foreign and security policy is a decisive factor in thwarting the aggressive plans of imperialism. The GDR supports the constructive and far-reaching peace proposals of the USSR and will, together with all fraternal states, consistently work for peace. In this connection strengthening unity and cohesion on CEMA matters is important. In the GDR, Stoph said, the foundations have been established for the successful long-term continuation of comprehensive intensification in the economy. The republic has (?created) a mainstay of its economic strategy -- that of linking the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Fraternal cooperation with the CEMA countries remains an indispensible foundation for further development. Willi Stoph described the new steps agreed in Moscow for coordinating economic policy as extremely important. Great efforts have been made in this direction over the past year. They include the long-term agreement signed between the GDR and the USSR on cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 and similar programs signed or prepared with other countries. The GDR is interested in continuing the coordination of mutual trade deliveries. Further measures should also be undertaken to strengthen the inviolability of socialism. The GDR is ready for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries that are willing.

More on Stoph Speech

DW251352 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Warsaw dispatch by special correspondent Malte Splettstoesser]

[Excerpt] The continuation and even acceleration of the successful work and development of last year -- which compared to the preceding year had yielded the CEMA countries a growth of 3 percent in their national income, 4.4 percent in industrial production, 3 percent in agricultural production, and 2.6 percent in the per capita real income -- is the focus of this session. During the course of the program Willi Stoph, head of the GDR delegation and premier, spoke. Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's foreign policy positions, which has just been reiterated by Erich Honecker at the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee. He recalled that the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states had confirmed here 2 months ago by prolonging the treaty's term of validity that the alliance for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance is unshakable, today, when the issue of war and peace has become an issue of mankind's existence because of the nuclear threat.

Willi Stoph said, the coordinated foreign and security policy of the socialist community countries proves to be the decisive factor for thwarting the plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles. Side by side with the USSR -- whose constructive and far-reaching peace initiatives it is fully supporting -- and with the other socialist countries, the GDR will continue in the future to always work for the securing of peace. This includes active work to strengthen CEMA and promote unity and cohesion in our community. This 40th council session certainly will make an important contribution toward this.

Willi Stoph said that the development of the GDR, which has created important bases so as to further advance successfully on the road of comprehensive and long-term intensification, which has placed at the top of its economic strategy the close connection between the advantages of socialism and the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, and which in all fields is increasingly utilizing its own resources for achieving growth in economic performance and developing the existing intellectual and material potentials, fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist CEMA countries, forms an indispensable basis. Of decisive importance, he said, are the new steps agreed upon at the Moscow economic summit a year ago for coordinating economic policy. In this respect great efforts were made last year. They include the long-term program of cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, which was signed between the GDR and the USSR, and analogous programs concluded or prepared with the other socialist countries.

If I may be allowed to add, this makes a total of 16 such bilateral programs concluded among CEMA countries. This includes the comprehensive work performed by international collectives of scientists in preparation of a long-term program of scientific-technological cooperation reaching beyond the turn of the century. It also included the preparation of important documents submitted to this 40th session of the council, for example, a general agreement on cooperation in the production of flexible systems of manufacture, which constitutes a significant joint step toward advancing complex automation of production in our countries, and this, above all, includes the results achieved in the coordination of the national economy plans for the next 5 years through which the GDR, as Willi Stoph said today, has concluded agreements with the other CEMA countries which form substantial bases permit us to continue the course toward comprehensively intensifying our national economy and to map out the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan.

We want to stress here once again our interest in continuing the coordination of goods deliveries, the chairman of our Council of Ministers went on to say. We are above all in favor of mapping out further concrete measures for the strengthening of our technical, raw materials, and economic bases so as to become unassailable by capitalist countries. At the same time we reiterate our preparedness for developing equal and mutually advantageous trade relations with all countries willing to do so.

CSSR's Strougal Views Tasks

LD251818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 June 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, addressed the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw today.

He stressed that the CSSR saw the purpose of the discussion of the report submitted by the Executive Committee on CEMA activity in the past period as to assessment of decisive issues on the fulfillment of the economic summit goals to date.

Particularly at this moment, when in most of our states the congresses of the fraternal parties are being prepared, such an assessment would be exceptionally significant in planning the concrete economic policy tasks for the next period. In this context, I would like to stress that in the CSSR, the economic summit tasks are being implemented in all ways, have been alloted to proper organizations, and are under direct party control. The fact that their details are now being planned in a concrete way for the 1986-1990 Eighth 5-Year Plan, now under preparation, and are also compatible with the projects of our long-term development is a guarantee of their fulfillment.

Lubomir Strougal noted that at the moment, while preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress, we are assessing the results achieved so far. We find that the main indices of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled and exceeded. Although we had to solve complex and demanding tasks and overcome number of shortcomings, we are succeeding in creating an economic basis for the next 5 years on which we can build the program for the further development of an advanced socialist society in the CSSR, on the one hand, and actively contribute to achieving the strategic goals of our community, on the other.

The key to fulfilling the majority of the economic summit tasks, which are connected with a transition to the intensive development of our economies, is a close link between the production-technological basis and scientific-technological progress and investment construction. This involves cooperation in spheres. Because of the tasks for the period ending in the year 2000, international connections have assumed exceptional significance. This creates qualitatively new demands in regard to both internal management and international coordination. We expect the CEMA member-countries' comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress for the period ending in the year 2000 will play an important role in this process.

We can only achieve planned changes in the structure of Czechoslovak industrial production through coordination with other CEMA member-countries. A coordinated and joint approach to implementing new scientific-technological findings in production specialization and in particular, cooperation. It will also strengthen our technological and economic independence from the capitalist states. In order to fulfill the economic summit tasks, we must make significantly greater progress in creating the necessary system prerequisites. In our view this involves both significantly improving the international mechanism for socialist integration and creating system prerequisites in our economies that bring our economic structures closer.

The use of value-relations is an important, topical issue. Comrade Lubomir Strougal noted that this issue with the tasks connected with development of direct relations among economic organizations of the CEMA member-countires has only just begun.

Since the comprehensive program to develop socialist economic integration was approved in 1971, none of the proposals prepared have gone beyond the stage of general principles. However, we did not come across them in the practical cooperation of economic organizations. The CSSR wanted to contribute to solving this problem by preparing, by the end of 1985, draft regulations for our ecomomic organizations concerning developing direct relations with the organizations of other CEMA member-states. We will consult with other CEMA member-states on this proposal and would like to reach an agreement on further progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Lubomir Strougal praised the work of the CEMA bodies to date, particularly their contribution to ensuring tasks ensuing from the jointly adopted strategy of the development of cooperation and socialist economic integration. We welcomed the initiative of the Executive Committee suggestion that the session approve a list of priority tasks.

More on Strougal Address

LD252223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the address delivered by the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the 40th CEMA session, which opened in Warsaw today.

We view the purpose of the discussion on the Executive Committee reports on the activity of our organization as an assessment of decisive issues on fulfilling the conclusions of the economic summit to date. Particularly at the moment, when the congresses of the fraternal parties are being prepared in the majority of our states, such an assessment is of an exceptional importance for laying down concrete tasks of the economic policy for the next period.

We can say that we have made the first steps in the coordination of economic policy. This can be illustrated by the fact that we have jointly agreed on the targets and tasks for a number of important spheres. For example, the comprehensive plan for scientific-technological progress for the period ending in the year 2000, now being prepared; cooperation in the rationalization and savings of material resources up to 2000; and in comprehensively ensuring better food supplies to citizens. We have also prepared a number of concrete multilateral agreements of great importance. Regarding the bilateral relations of the individual member-states, our effort to coordinate the economic policy resulted in programs of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. Among these programs, of key importance for the Czechoslovak economy is the long-term program with the USSR signed by the general secretaries of our communist parties at the end of May in Moscow. The concrete content of cooperation included in these documents represents important long-term factors for the development of our country, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said.

He went on to emphasize that in the CSSR the tasks of the economic summit are being ensured in all ways, have been delegated to specific organizations, and are under direct party control. The fact that they are being detailed in a specific manner in the Eighth 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, now being prepared, and also that they harmonize with the projects of our long-term development, is a guarantee of their fulfillment. In this 5-year plan we have increased our participation in international cooperation and specialization of production, science and technology, and the extent of the exchange of goods, licences and technological knowledge was broadened.

Findings from the preparation of this program to date show that in particular, work on draft measures ensuring the application of scientific-technological findings in production has still not achieved the necessary standards and comprehensiveness. And yet this is a matter that will determine the successful realization of our targets and goals. Therefore, we consider it necessary to make sure that in the final stage of preparation of the comprehensive program our states, the Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and some other committees and commissions pay appropriate attention to these issues. The CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering faces particularly demanding tasks. In this sphere, cooperation and specialization -- from scientific-technological preparation to the mastering of production to the successful sales of technologically perfect products on the world markets -- are of key importance.

The utilization of value relations is an important and topical question. At the moment, when we are extending the long-term prospects for cooperation and at the same time make efforts to substantially raise the effectiveness of mutual economic relations, and when the pivot point of cooperation shifts onto the scientific-technological and production sphere, the question of the utilization of value relations assumes new and more complex dimensions. This concerns, for example, correlation between internal and external price bands, questions of exchange rates, application of internal prices and tariffs in mutual invoicing, and application of khozraschet in international economic associations and joint enterprises. On the other hand, the mastering of the tasks connected with the development of direct relations between economic organizations of CEMA member-states is still in its infancy.

In conclusion, I would like to mention the work of the bodies of our organization to date, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said. We positively assess their contribution to ensuring tasks ensuing from the jointly adopted strategy of the development of cooperation and socialist economic integration. It is necessary to free their activity of certain individual unimportant aspects and concentrate it on the decisive priorities. We welcome the initiative of the Executive Committee, which has suggested that the CEMA session approve a package of priority tasks, as beneficial. We agree with this proposal and expect that CEMA bodies will consistently direct their energy on its full and timely realization.

We welcome the fact that present at our deliberations are representatives of the developing countries who have been invited to this session. We would like to develop further fruitful cooperation with them.

The CSSR delegation would like to thank the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers for the attention afforded to us, and at the same time, through them, to wish the fraternal people of this country, so close to us, work successes and the further strengthening of the cause of socialism in the PPR.

Hungary's Lazar on Cooperation

LD251841 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers addressed the 40th session of the CMEA on Tuesday.

Evaluating the international situation he said that although dangers threatening the existence of humanity have increased, the forces of peace have at the same time strengthened. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the existence of the Warsaw Treaty and its military force, the cooperation of the world's peace-loving forces have a determining role in averting the danger of war.

"In the past years problems have not lessened, but have further accumulated in the world economy, and the protectionist and discriminative measures which hinder the development of East-West economic relations based on reciprocal advantages have increased. Such conduct which violates the norms of equal relations between the states encourages us all the more to accelerate the emergence of socialist economic integration", Gyorgy Lazar pointed out, and went on to discuss the tasks of socialist construction work in Hungary.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the reception of the resolution of the 13th Congress of the HSWP, the results of the elections have again given convincing evidence that the people agree with the policy of our Marxist-Leninist Party, high appreciate the historical achievements attained since liberation, and support the programme of socialist construction. He also pointed out that the national surplus income, which during the last four years accounted for 8.5 per cent, and was achieved through great effotts, had to be completely turned to improving the external balance. Safeguarding of the previously attained living standard could not be attained, and investments had to be decreased.

"The 13th congress set as a target the establishment of the conditions for enlivening economic development by more efficient work of better quality, and by deepening cooperation with the socialist countries. The means exist if we can increase international competitiveness by manufacturing more up-to-date products, said Gyorgy Lazar.

Speaking of prospects for this year Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that exceptional efforts are required to meet the targets set. The unusually harsh winter and especially the forced energy restriction, disturbances to which the united electric energy system considerably contributed, caused serious damages and losses in production. In spite of the difficulties, we wish to fulfill our foreign trade obligations accepted for 1985, and we are counting on the same reliability from our partners."

Gyorgy Lazar appreciated the epoch marking significance of the resolutions passed at the highest level economic conference held in Moscow last year. "We are aware the programme worked out and approved at the conference is long term, its evolvement takes time, exacting and well-organized work, and regular supervision. The Executive Committee of the CMEA also has an important contribution."

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out: "We attribute greater than ever importance to focusing entirely on genuinely important issues, and making more thorough and rapid the process of preparing decisions. In our view, working out the economic and technical conditions of joint investments, and exploring them in a manner conducive to decision making, has to be accelerated as it is the only way we can avoid the frequently recurring mistake that projects cost more than planned, and in several cases are completed with considerable time lags. Work for prolonging many-sided and bilateral specialization and cooperation agreement [as received], and for concluding new agreements also has to be quicker. We cannot resign ourself to the delays occuring in this field, and therefore consider it necessary to explore the causes of the difficulties that have arisen, and to overcome them as soon as possible. We consider acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the soonest possible introduction of research and development results into production to be of vital importance."

The leader of the Hungarian delegation also pointed out that the report of the Executive Committee refers to the state of agricultural and food industry cooperation developed between the member countries, and continued: "We have to state with regret that although we have been negotiating for many years, we have not yet reached agreement on conditions which would better encourage the production the agricultural and food industry products [as received], and deliveries to markets. As there should be no further delay of the implementation of the task confirmed by the relevant resolution of the highest level economic conference, we consider it necessary for the session to call on the Executive Committee to accelerate the work."

"Of the works currently in progress coordination of the national economic plans for the next five years is of outstanding importance. We particularly appreciate the fact that the Soviet Union has undertaken to continue energy, heating and raw material deliveries on the level of 1985.

The continuation of plan coordination according to schedule, the soonest possible closing of the open issues in the interest of assuring the undisturbed transition to next year is in our common interest.

"The tasks envisaged in the long-range cooperation programme until the year 2000, and aimed at the economic and rational utilization of financial resources are extemely timely and also enable us to explore our considerable reserves."

At the end of his speech Gyorgy Lazar announced that the Hungarian delegation supports the report and approval of the submitted draft resolution.

More on Lazar Speech

LD251503 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Hungary wishes to revive her economic development through deepening cooperation with the socialist countries, and by the unfolding of socialist economic integration. This was voiced by Premier Gyorgy Lazar in Warsaw, at the CEMA session that opened today.

The head of the Hungarian delegation said that the recently achieved surplus of the national income attained through great effort had to be allotted entirely to the improvement of the external equilibrium, thus we were not able to preserve our standard of living and investments had to be curtailed. In the coming period we must increase our competitiveness, as a precondition for improving living conditions, and increase investments while at the same time reducing our debt burden.

Serious endeavor is required if we are to achieve our goals, because the unusually severe winter and especially the enforced energy restricitions -- in which no small a part was played by disruptions in the CEMA-wide energy network -- caused heavy losses in production. Despite our difficulties we intend to fulfill our foreign trade obligations and we count on our partners doing likewise.

Gyorgy Lazar went on to deal with the CEMA summit decisions made in Moscow and pointed out that work related to bilateral agreements must be speeded up, the causes of difficulties must be revealed, and the fact of delays must not be accpeted.

Our prime minister went on to say the following: We have to note with regret that despite the fact that we have been negotiating for years concerning cooperation in agriculture and the food industry, we have still not succeeded in coming to an agreement over the conditions that would provide better incentives for production than at present, and for delivery to each other's markets.

Romania's Dascalescu Speaks

AU251914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 25/6/1985 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the 40th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which started in Warsaw on June 25, the Romanian chief delegate, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, expressed President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the role or the development of collaboration within the CMEA in consolidating the economic strength of each member country, and outlined Romania's steady concerns for deepening collaboration in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level.

The Romanian prime minister also referred to a number of major problems that should be in the focus of the activity of coordinating the economic plans for the period spanning 1986-1990, such as the ensurance of raw materials and energy resources, their economical use, the intensification of cooperation in and specialization of production with a view to making a most efficient use of the whole industrial potential of each country, the development of priority domains apt to supply high-quality, high-technical machinery and equipment to CMEA member countries, the deepening of cooperation in the development of agriculture. The Romanian chief delegate also set forth his country's stance on the problems approached.

USSR's Tikhonov Cited

LD251857 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 25 Jun 85

["Parts of Soviet Premier's Speech at CMEA Session" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Warsaw June 25 (CTK) -- The aggressive policy of the United States greatly sharpens international tension, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov said in the opening part of his speech at the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance here today.

Imperialism intensifies subversive actions against the socialist countries, especially to weaken them economically and to disrupt their unity. The socialist countries must in an even more persistent and concerted manner strive to strengthen their economic potential to preserve the existent military-strategic parity, the (?avert nuclear) catastrophe, and to prevent economic pressure of the West.

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed the importance of the coordination of the economic policy of the socialist countries, most of which have signed bilateral programs of economic and scientific-technological progress.

The Soviet premier said that the collectively elaborated comprehensive program is to set joint actions in the main directions of scientific-technological development. The CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering must focus its attention on specialization and cooperation in the development and production of highly important machinery and equipment to secure the introduction of new technologies, increase the productivity of labour, and must decrease material consumption. All this work must be based on extensive unification and application of CMEA standards.

Nikolay Tikhonov recalled measures taken by the Soviet Union to increase greatly production able to compete on the world market. He mentioned material saving in which high reserves still exist.

"It is necessary to activate cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, which need our aid and support," he stressed and added that "in the next five-year plan period, the Soviet Union wants to increase economic support to these countries in the creation and development of vitally important branches. Cooperation in this must also be expanded within the CMEA framework."

Nikolay Tikhonov went on to stress loyalty to the policy of multilateral cooperation with states which have gained independence, policy of support for their endeavor in the struggle against imperialism and for strengthening of their [words indistinct] their national economy.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently strive for normal and equal relations with capitalist states and their economic groupings in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The CMEA has recently shown a new initiative to establish mutually advantageous cooperation with the European Economic Community. We are convinced that this cooperation would correspond with the interests of both sides and would help improve the situation in Europe and the whole world, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

Speeches End, Debate Begins

LD251750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A 3-day meeting of the 40th session of the highest statutory body of CEMA has begun in Warsaw.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, representative of the Polish delegation took the floor as the last speaker on the first day's agenda. He said, among other things, that the deterioration in international politics, caused by a confrontation course by the United States and its unprecedented speed of arming creates a qualitative new threat to Europe and the world. Unity of the socialist states for stopping the dangerous course of events in this dangerous stage of international relations is of utmost significance.

In the second part of the deliberations, a discussion on coordination of national economic plans of the CEMA member-states for 1986-1990 began.

The next item on the agenda is a review of draft programs of cooperation of the CEMA states in saving and rational use of material resources up to the year 2000.

HONECKER ADDRESSES STATE COUNCIL ON CSCE, GENEVA

LD171509 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR State Council met today under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The council confirmed a report by Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer on the GDR's many activities in the CSCE process and its extensive actions to implement the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts.

Oskar Fischer praised the Final Act as an indispensible basis for strengthening security and developing peaceful and advantageous relations between the European states. Its significance, both in the present and in the future, is undeniable. Loyal to its policy of peace, the GDR has from the day of signature onwards, conscientiously fulfilled the Final Act in all its scope. The Final Act remains an obligatory duty for the GDR in the future, too.

In concluding the session, Erich Honecker mentioned that the report has given insight into the GDR's efforts to make full use of all the opportunities provided by the Helsinki Final Act for the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. He stressed that the GDR has been committed in word and deed every day over the past 10 years to implementing the Final Act.

The solemn signing of the document on 1 August 1975 was an event of truly historic influence. The Helsinki conference was an encouraging example for the peoples that serious political will among the states is able to solve even complicated questions to mutual benfit. There is great reason, particularly today, to act in this knowledge.

The greatest merit of the Final Act, Erich Honecker stressed, is its affirmation of the political and territorial realities in Europe as they emerged as a result of World War II and the postwar development.

The bitter historical experience of the peoples of Europe shows that their security is indivisibly linked with the security of the European borders. Today, however, anyone who wishes to question the realities is grasping at the jugular vein of the peoples of not only Europe, is threatening European security, and thus world peace.

Erich Honecker stated that the most aggressive, adventuristic forces of imperialism want to replace the principle of sovereign equality of states with the presumptuous claim to worldwide supremacy. For this reason they are striving for military superiority. In place of what was agreed at Helsinki, there have been attempts to damage socialism by means of a policy of confrontation, threats, economic war, and intervention contrary to international law. It has already been proved, however, that more weapons do not bring more security. The deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons from the United States in Western Europe, and their consequences, had made this sufficiently clear to the peoples of Europe.

In this connection, Erich Honecker said that the inclusion of space in the striving of the United States and others for superiority signifies dangers and armaments of completely new, cosmic dimensions.

Therefore, the GDR has placed its hopes in the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons, with the expectation that the other side might adopt a position as equally constructive as the USSR. The proposals of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev open wide the doors for halting and for dismantling nuclear armaments. The GDR will continue to support them.

The State Council chairman stressed that the only reasonable answer by the United States to the moratorium announced unilaterally by the USSR on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe, would be to cease the deployment of U.S. strategic missiles in Western Europe. That would indeed be a gesture of goodwill, and one should be able to expect this because Europe urgently needs the rapid dismantling of political confrontation as well as military confrontation. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe therefore opens up opportunities that should not be thrown away.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the realistic measures proposed in Stockholm by the socialist states, including the GDR, are guided by the spirit of Helsinki and by what has been agreed. This fully applies to the proposal of the socialist states on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. An agreement at the Stockholm conference on a treaty renouncing the use of force and to link this with further political and military confidence-building measures would be an important sign of common will, a significant step in restimulating the process of detente on our continent.

Detente is and remains the current task; the future belongs to it, for it alone guarantees for people in the East and in the West the security so vitally necessary for today and tomorrow, and provides for states an atmosphere of trusting coexistence. Together with all forces of reason and realism, the GDR will unwaveringly and steadfastly keep the questions of disarmament and cooperation on the agenda of European peace policy.

The GDR welcomes the fact, Erich Honecker continues, that the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the CSCE participating states to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act is again taking place in Helsinki. The GDR sees this as a proper tribute to the merits of the Republic of Finland and of its government in the CSCE process. The GDR believes that, in addition to paying tribute to the Final Act, a noticeable impetus for the restimulation of detente should come from this celebration. The GDR advocates reiterating again the principle of peaceful coexistence, which is embedded in the Final Act, as the only reasonable basis for the arrangement of relations between states of different social orders. The Final Act must be strictly realized as a unified whole, as a long-term program for the consolidation of detente in all its main points.

During its meeting, the State Council also dealt with the draft law proposed by the GDR Council of Ministers on local popular representative bodies in the GDR, which was explained by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He pointed out that the 10th SED Congress set the task of examining the responsibility of local state organs for individual levels of performance and for working out the law on local popular representative bodies in accordance with the level of development attained.

The law drafted by a commission and confirmed by the Council of Ministers in fulfillment of this task is directed toward the further all-round strengthening of workers' and peasants' power and serves the goal of consistent realization of democratic centralism in state leadership and planning.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers informed the State Council of the fact that as a result of discussion of the draft law in local and central state organs, parties and social organizations, a total of 3,235 proposals have been made and evaluated accordingly.

In the discussion, Erich Honecker stressed that the draft law is an important step toward setting the new tasks and the rights and duties of local organs of state power that result from the need to further organize a developed socialist society in the GDR. Based on the tried and tested experience of the work, which is close to the citizens and orientated toward performance, by the local popular representative bodies, the members of parliament, councils and permanent commissions, the perfection of socialist democracy is thus being consistently continued. It also remains the main development line of the state of workers and peasants in the future, too.

The creative realization of the new law, rich in initiatives, is intended to -- and will -- contribute, the chairman of the State Council said, toward even better advancing the fulfillment of the tasks of the entire state in close relationship with the solution of local political concerns. The trusting cooperation of local state organs with the heads of enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and collaboration with the committees of the National Front and social organizations is indispensable for this. Preparations for the 11th SED Congress now demand of all popular representative bodies that they should use the comprehensive powers the new law grants them in the best possible way, Erich Honecker stressed, in order to ensure the fulfillment in all respects of the plan tasks and additional duties, the further improvement of living conditions and conditions of life of the working people, and the organization of beautiful and cared-for towns and communities in the respective sphere of responsibility.

In accordance with a corresponding proposal by the Council of Ministers, the Council of State resolved to propose the draft law to the People's Council of Ministers for their discussion and to reach a decision. To carry out the regulations contained in the law on the rights and duties of the members of the bodies, the Council of State confirmed further regulations that will come into force together with the law.

Finally, the Council of State decided on the plan of work for its activity in the second half of 1985.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES SED PLENUM

AU251354 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Jun 85 p 7

["From" a speech by Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, during the discussion at the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum held in East Berlin on 20-21 June]

[Text] Dear comrades, taking stock of our work since the ninth SED Central Committee session means for us, communists in the GDR Armed Forces and Border Troops, to report on the results of the first half of the 1984-85 training year, which began in December 1984 and ended in May 1985. First of all, let me state that the orientation laid down by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, at the ninth plenum and in his address before the Kreis first secretaries, and the decision to convene the 11th party congress have met with great response among members of the Army and the Border Troops. Proceeding from a session of the party aktiv of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops, under the slogan "Soldier's deed: 11th SED Congress -- always ready to fight for peace and socialism," they have scored results, within the framework of socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming party congress and in fulfilling the orders of the GDR National Defense Council and the minister of national defense, that have considerably raised the level of political and combat training.

The task of contributing our share to maintaining the approximate military-strategic balance of forces between the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies on the one hand, and the NATO states on the other, has been fulfilled. Our comrades are guided by the party's demand that, in the face of the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, they do everything they can, now in particular, to maintain peace. This means for them to exert all efforts to protect the socialist fatherland, to defy the imperialist party of war, and to put any aggressor in his place, in cooperation with our brothers-in-arms of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is to this end that they give all they have every day, sparing no sweat and frequently fully exhasting themselves.

The Republic Will Be Reliably Protected

As in the years before, after the Ninth SED Central Committee Plenum, the ordered tasks have been reliably fulfilled through the ready-alert system of air defense, as well as through armed service at the sea and the GDR state border.

In assessing the performance of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops since the Ninth Central Committee Plenum, it must be considered that, inevitably, considerable contingents stood in the services of the national economy in winter and acquitted themselves well. Great efforts were necessary thereafter to make up for the combat training thus lost. The fact that the training plans were essentially fulfilled by the end of the first half of the 1984-85 training year furnishes evidence of the willpower of the comrades in these sections of the troops.

Recently, these results were evaluated by commanders, commanding bodies, and party organizations. The troops' exercises, inspections, and checks that have been carried out made one thing clear: The political and moral conditions of the troops' and the fleet's commanding bodies has been further consolidated. The impact of our party primary organizations on securing the greatest possible combat readiness has grown. The militant attitude of cadres, all Army members, and Border Troops toward raising effectiveness and proximity to combat conditions in training has been deepened.

The troops' command with respect to the solution of tasks connected with combat readiness and in joint operations with allied troops has improved and the mass initiative of Army members, Border Troops, and civilian employees in preparation of the 11th party congress has registered a further upswing, which is demonstrated by the remarkable increase in pledges in the best soldiers' movement and by their fulfillment. This is also an expression of the accelerated activity of FDJ organizations in the sector, for which we are accountable.

There thus exist all prerequisites for a successful conclusion of the second half of the 1984-85 training year, which is what we intend to do in order to create good conditions for the beginning of the new plan period.

Constant Concern of the Party for the Development of the National People's Army

It fills the communists and all other members of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops with pride that our party leadership highly values their performance. The report of the Politburo already dealt with the Politburo's position on the report of the Main Political and Ideological Work Aimed at the Implementation of the Class Order of the 10th SED Congress.

We view this decision as a new expression of the constant attention to and concern for the development of our Armed Forces and would like to take this occasion to convey here, in the Central Committee plenum, our thanks for this to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, and the Politburo. This decision is of extraordinary importance for the activity of commanders, political bodies, and party organizations.

Greater Demands in Preparing for the Military Service

First of all, it provides a principled assessment of the achievements of the political and military command of the Army and the GDR Border Troops since the 10th SED Congress. This assessment reaches the culminating point in the statement that the most important result of the work of communists in the Armed Forces, together with other army members and in close ties with the workers class and the working people, is the strengthening of the defensive strength of socialism, brought about together with other Army members and in close ties with the workers class and the working people, and, thereby, a decisive contribution to the preservation of peace.

Second, the statement of the Politburo on the report of the Main Political Administration contains a far-reaching orientation on how to enhance the party's influence on all sectors of military life, and on political-ideological work and combat training, in particular, to be able to meet the growing requirements. A task of foremost importance, the statement says, will be to also achieve in the future an unshakable socialist class consciousness and a conscious military discipline of all army members. The preparedness of all commanding and combat collectives must be raised and their military skills must be perfected. The most important thing in that process will be to further develop the leading role of our party.

Third, the decision of the Politburo rests on the basis of an analysis of our stage of development, concrete tasks for all important areas of political work. Proceeding from this session of our party's Central Committee, the forthcoming party elections, and the 11th party congress, we must tackle these tasks purposefully and efficiently, displaying initiative and great personal commitment.

Fourth, the weight carried by this Politburo decision is exemplified by the fact that it was made with the approaching 30th anniversary of the National People's Army and the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops. It makes clear the decisive criteria of the further development of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops in the coming plan period.

Fifth, this decision of the Politburo emphasizes the growing importance of socialist defense education as a society-wide concern, especially the importance of the comprehensive preparation of young people for military service, for the fulfillment of the class mission of the National People's Army. It obligates us to become even more actively involved in it and demands that the territorial bodies heed the raised yardsticks for the preparation for military service and for the defense readiness of reservists.

In preparing for the 11th party congress, the commanders, political bodies, and party organizations of the National People's Army are able to rely on the rich experiences in political and ideological work acquired, in particular, in implementing measures taken in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, as well as in honor of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact.

We have succeeded in making Army members and the Border Troops familiar with the basic lesson to be drawn from World War II, that it is necessary to fight against war before it breaks out.

Guided by this knowledge, they demonstrate daily together with the combatants of the Soviet Army and of the other fraternal armies their great fighting strength and combat readiness. In a class-conscious and optimistic manner and confident of victory, they tackle their military tasks. We are entitled to the assessment that we have made a distinct step forward in patriotic and internationalist education. Proceeding from this good point of departure, we must now come to terms with the new, growing requirements. In the process, consideration must be given to the fact that the weaponry, combat technology, and modern combat conditions require, primarily, a corresponding command activity, comprehensive ideological work, and the material safeguarding and shaping of the conditions of service and life. In this way, relying on the energy of communists, we will raise still further the quality of combat training, discipline, order, education, and political and ideological work.

Before the 30th Anniversary of Our Armed Forces

The party elections in the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops take place at the time of the approaching 30th anniversary of the National People's Army and the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops. Both these jubilees bear the mark of preparations for the congress.

We will do everything we can to strengthen peace and socialism by our political and military achievements, in the spirit of Comrade Erich Honecker's programmatic speech. Inspired by the grand prospects of the GDR outlined in that speech, Army members and the Border Troops, acting alongside their comrades-in-arms, will ensure militarily that these prospects become reality.

I voice my full agreement with Comrade Erich Honecker's statements, with the report of the Politburo.

FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

AU241812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR security organs arrested FRG citizens Adolf and Johanna B. on charges of military espionage for an FRG intelligence service. Investigation has been started and warrants of arrest have been issued.

HOFFMANN MEETS HUNGARIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

AU201234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on 18 June Lieutenant General Sandor Rac, deputy minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic. The guest is visiting the GDR for several days to exchange experiences related to the training and education of professional military cadres.

Central to the talks at the Defense Ministry were problems related to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal armies. In this context, Army Gen Hoffmann appreciated the continuous and successful development of the alliance in class and arms between the National People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army. On the road to the 11th SED Congress, the members of the National People's Army will exert great new efforts to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist soldiers' duties at the side of the Soviet Army and of the other allied armies for the protection of peace and socialism, he said.

FRG'S GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Varkonyi

LD240852 Hamburg DPA in German 0744 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jun (DPA) -- Today, in Budapest, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with his counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, for political talks. This began the current contacts by Genscher, who is returning Varkonyi's December 1983 visit. At that time, Varkonyi was the first Eastern bloc foreign minister to visit the FRG after the NATO two-track resolution.

Relations between Bonn and Budapest, which are regarded as being particularly smooth, are to be further expanded according to German comments. During his visit, which will last until 25 June, Genscher will also be received by Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and party leader Janos Kadar.

Talks Held With Kadar, Losonczi

LD251042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Janos Kadar has received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. At the open and cordial meeting, some international issues were discussed, especially those that concern halting the arms race and continuing detente. Janos Kadar and Hans-Dietrich Genscher surveyed the shaping of Hungarian-FRG relations, as well as the possibilities for their development.

In the morning the FRG foreign minister had a discussion with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. World politics and bilateral relations were discussed at their meeting.

Genscher Press Conference

LD251906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, left Budapest this afternoon. Prior to his departure he held a press conference. The "Evening Magazine" was represented by Peter Zentai:

[Zentai] This is what Genscher said at the beginning to these journalists, including not only Hungarian and West Germans, but also some from neighboring socialist countries. The foreign minister considers Hungarian-FRG relations to be trouble-free, and he believes this is well illustrated by the results of economic cooperation. He particularly emphasized the fact that culture is a link between East and West and because of this, the European cultural forum, scheduled to take place in Budapest this fall, will have a great significance. And, while we are on this topic, Genscher said: I will reveal to you that, on behalf of my government, I proposed to the Hungarian leaders that we should jointly set up organizations for the purpose of getting to know one another's cultures.

The West German guest spoke with great satisfaction about his talks today with Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. He described as intensive the exchanges he held with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, and the leaders of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary. At the meetings they agreed that the smaller European states are capable of contributing to the improvement of East-West relations and also to the successful continuation of the Soviet-American disarmament discussions.

When it was the journalists' turn for questions, one West German journalist asked the question of whether this Budapest visit fits into what the FRG leaders have recently been emphasizing, that they want to pursue a new, so-called realistic Ostpolitik.

Genscher replied: There is no question of a new policy; the journalist has evidently misunderstood one of Chancellor Kohl's recent speeches. Kohl had in fact said the following: East-West relations according to the Bonn cabinet, are facing a new chapter. Thanks to the start of the Soviet-American arms limitations talks there is a possibility for a more fundamental improvement of the atmosphere than in the 70s.

On behalf of Hungarian Radio, I asked Genscher whether today he will also discuss with Vice President Bush the issue of terrorism, and in any case whether he believes that political decisionmakers are able to do anything whatsoever to curb the wave of terrorism.

[Begin Genscher recording] International terrorism is a challenge against every civilized state and it must be given a decisive response, regardless of whether one adheres to a social or allied system. If there is an area where cooperation is possible and necessary, then that is none other than the fight against terrorism. Our opinion is that everything must be done in order to prevent innocent people from suffering or paying with their lives for terrorist acts.

Summary of Visit

DW250832 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Hans-Joachim Wiesner report from Budapest over video showing Genscher being received by Hungary's Kadar]

[Text] Foreign Minister Genscher at noon today was received by party boss Janos Kadar at the house of the MSZMP Central Committee in Budapest in conclusion of his 3-day visit to Hungary. The topics of discussion were the East-West situation, the Geneva negotiations of the superpowers, questions of disarmament and technology transfer, and bilateral relations between the FRG and Hungary, that Genscher termed exemplary for states with different social systems.

Foreign Minister Genscher is aware that political clarifications he makes in Hungary will have the desired effect. About 2 controversies over missile deployment in East and West, it was here that he promulgated the policy of the extended hand in order to preserve German Ostpolitik. He again chose Hungary to explain the new phase of German Ostpolitik and also the statements by the chancellor on the state of the nation, as delivered to the Bundestag, and made just recently at the meeting of the Silesians. He is aware that this East Bloc state offers the guarantee that his clarifications will be passed on to the rest of the addressees relatively unedited and objectively.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENT SESSION TO MEET

AU251007 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] On the basis of Article 28, Paragraph 5 of the Constitution, the Presidential Council of the People's Republic has convened the constituent meeting of the newly elected National Assembly for Friday 28 June 1985, at 10 a.m.

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEW ON CEMA-EEC COOPERATION

AU250810 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Poland's permanent CEMA representative, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "The Development of Socialist Economic Integration"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Bartoszewicz: A lot has been said recently about new initiatives concerning CEMA-EEC relations. The PPR ambassador in Brussels has recently conveyed a letter from the CEMA secretary to the chairman of the EEC Commission containing concrete proposals. Could you explain in more detail what these proposals are?

Obodowski: Indeed. CEMA has submitted new proposals to the EEC. To put it simply, the EEC and its member-countries have been invited to make a joint declaration with CEMA and its member-countries on the rules to be used by both groups in mutual relations.

We also propose establishing official relations between CEMA and the EEC. All this should encourage a normalization of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe according to the principles of the CSCE Final Act.

The first reactions from the EEC to our new proposals seem encouraging. There is, therefore, a basis for hope that already in the relatively near future, one may succeed in leading up to a successful final dialogue, which was begun in the mid-seventies.

Bartoszewicz: Thank you very much for the interview.

SOLIDARITY ENCOURAGES ANTI-PRICE INCREASE STRIKE

AU251507 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 AFP) -- The underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union has called on Polish unionists to hold themselves ready for the one-hour general strike called recently by the leadership to protest impending rises in the price of meat and meat products.

A statement signed yesterday by the leadership and reaching the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Warsaw bureau today noted that the government had not yet announced the date of the new prices, which the statement said the government wants to introduce "by surprise."

"That means," the statement said, "that the authorities fear it (the price rise) will instigate organised action" by the workers.

The statement said the price rise -- of 10 to 15 per cent -- might be implemented from next Monday, and recalled that the one-hour strike the leadership had called for was to coincide with the introduction of the new prices.

The statement also protested the recent arrest of Solidarity militant Tadeusz Jedynak and urged "people of goodwill in Poland and the rest of the world" to defend Mr. Jedynak and "all political prisoners" in Poland.

PRINTING PRESS, LEAFLETS SEIZED; 5 ARRESTED

LD252222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Security service officials of the Wroclaw Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs have discovered a printing office and a distribution point of illegal publications. A modern duplicator and already printed leaflets and antistate publications have been seized. A dozen or so people were detained. The five most active were temporarily arrested. The investigation in this case is in progress.

PRON LEADER TO CHAIR ELECTORAL COUNCIL

LD252232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The National Electoral Council was established today. Its chair was entrusted to Jan Dobraczynski, the leader of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

At the first session of the State Electoral Commission [Panstwowa Komisja Wyborcza], members were acquainted with the progress of electoral work so far and adopted a work-plan on how to implement the commission's tasks as laid down in the Sejm electoral law. The State Electoral Commission has appointed a regional inspectorate who is to assist the regional and district electoral commissions.

PZPR DELEGATION IN BONN FOR TALKS WITH DKP

LD252036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] A PZPR delegation headed by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has arrived in Bonn at the invitation of the German Communist Party (DKP). The visit will include talks with DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, West German peace movement activists, and visits to some work enterprises.

European Borders Endorsed

LD260904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Any revisionist attempts to undermine the final character of the European borders, including the Odra and Nysa border, threaten European security and thus world peace. This was stated during their Duesseldorf talks by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE HELD WITH U.S. EXPERTS

AU201730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1985 -- A Romanian-U.S. colloquium on disarmament and confidence-building measures was held in Bucharest on June 19 and 20 under the aegis of the Association of International Law and International Relations. Attending were American experts in disarmament negotiations, professors and researchers as well as representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCE LEADER IGLESIAS

AU251921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 25/1985 -- On Tuesday, June 25, the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, met with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

Recalling the fine ties of friendship between the two parties, Gerardo Iglesias thanked for the Romanian Communist Party's support and solidarity with the struggle of the Communist Party of Spain, of Spanish workers, for democracy and independent development.

The interview occasioned a mutual exchange of information on the activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Spain, an exchange of opinions on the development of the ties between the two communist parties, as well as on current problems of the international political life, of the communist and working class movement.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gerardo Iglesias showed satisfaction for the friendly relations of collaboration and solidarity established between the two parties, based on full equality, mutual respect and consideration, each party's right to self-reliantly work out its policy, revolutionary tactics and strategy, in concordance with the specific historical, social and national conditions in which it carries out its activity.

During the exchange of opinions on issues of the international life, it was shown that, under the current circumstances, when an extremely dangerous tension existed worldwide, everything should be done to put an end to the arms race, make a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, to assert a detente, collaboration and peace policy.

It was pointed out that, under those circumstances, it was more urgent than ever before that all states, peoples, peace-loving forces everywhere rally their efforts and work resolutely for the cessation of the arms race, the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

With reference to the world economic crisis, it was emphasised that everything should be done to find a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, the developing countries' extremely high foreign debt included, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

During the interview, it was assessed that, in the current international conditions, communist and workers parties were assigned a major role in rallying the efforts aimed at halting the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, peace and understanding among nations.

Emphasis was laid on the significance of strengthening cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties, collaboration with socialist, social-democratic parties, with the revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces that speak for a policy of peace and understanding among nations, for a better and more just world.

The interview proceeded in a friendly, cordial atomsphere.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS

AU252023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels AGERPRES 25/6/1985 -- On an official visit to Belgium, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei conducted talks in Brussels with Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs.

Satisfaction was expressed for the ascending course of the ties between the two countries on various planes and the two ministers examined the possibilities of expanding further the Romanian-Belgian exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the economic and technical-scientific area. They underscored the significance of covenanting long-term agreements, on balanced bases, with broad prospects, in accordance with the possibilities of the two countries' economies.

The Romanian side presented the considerations and the recent initiatives advanced by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the cessation of the location of new nuclear weapons, the cessation of all tests with such weapons, of outer space militarization and the reduction of the missiles emplaced until the freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons, the political resolution of states of war and tension among states, the global settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Both sides pointed to the role of the small and medium-sized countries, of international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament, security and collaboration in the conclusion of appropriate accords on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to effective disarmament measures.

The same day, the Romanian minister also had an interview with Willy Clercq, member of the EEC Commission for Foreign Affairs. Questions were approached related to the ways and means of increasing commercial exchanges between Romania and the Common Market countries, easier access of Romanian products to those countries' markets, to mutual advantage, for the benefit of all-European cooperation.

Stefan Andrei also met with Albert Copee, honorary president of the Societe Generale de Banque, Gerard Glorioux, director-general, and Dirck de Haan, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Trade With Romania. The talks approached a series of specific aspects relating to the stimulation of mutual goods exchanges and the measures required for the establishment of such exchanges.

ZARKOVIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LCY CC PRESIDIUM

LD251405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, was elected president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for a term of office of 1 year at today's LCY Central Committee Presidium session, in keeping with the statute of the LCY and the standing order on the organization and methods of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium paid tribute to Ali Sukrija for his success in performing the duties of president during the past year.

The Presidium scheduled the LCY Central Committee's 18th session for 15 July 1985. At this session the Central Committee will discuss the role and work of the LCY Central Committee and consider a report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium over the past year.

At today's session the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the realization of the tasks that stem from the orientation program of the LCY Central Committee and concluded that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should expedite the work involved in preparing LCY Central Committee sessions in accordance with the LCY Central Committee's existing orientation work program.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EXCHANGE LOSSES BILL

AU222027 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 85 p 1

[Lj. Cudimirovic report]

[Excerpts] Both the committee delegates and the Federal Executive Council [FEC] yesterday took a step closer to agreeing on the provisions of the bill on the covering of dinar exchange losses, when the bill was discussed in the Committee for the Credit and Monetary System of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces (Dusan Vlatkovic in the chair).

Specifically, Ante Sucic, FEC member, and Egon Padovan, deputy federal secretary for finances, proposed on behalf of the FEC the solution that "the percentage by which the dinar exchange losses in 1986 and the following years are to be covered will be fixed by a special decision of the SFRY Assembly before a decision on the income and expenditure estimates of the Yugoslav National Bank foreign exchange reserves is made."

Janez Drnovsek (Slovenia) did not object to such a provision, except that he again pointed out that he still believes such a provision possible provided the future law incorporates the wording that the said percentage of coverage of the dinar exchange losses (for 1986 and each of the subsequent years) will be determined according to the volume of the funds available for this purpose.

Milutin Jovicevic (Montenegro) objected to this, explaining that any discussion about the "ability to pay" and the need to cover the dinar exchange losses would resemble the discussion of what came first, the chicken or the egg. Macedonia also announced its disagreement with the possible narrowing of the gap between the positions of the EEC and the delegates of Slovenia and Serbia. This means that any new agreement, as much as it may seem to be an act of good will, could result in a new disagreement, although it may not necessarily be so.

SERBIA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES IRREDENTIST MOVEMENT

Report on Kosovo Irredentism

LD252233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0743 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Many discussions recently conducted nationwide clearly show great dissatisfaction with what has been done so far in overcoming counterrevolutionary and irredentist activities in Kosovo, and in dealing with their consequences. A particularly serious warning is that we cannot and should not tolerate the situation and take as normal and regular the fact that irredentism continues to threaten the peaceful and free lives of our citizens and attacks brotherhood and unity, and the constitutional basis of our country.

This was said by Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbia Assembly Executive Council, at the beginning of his introductory report at the joint sessions of all three chambers of the assembly, which started work in Belgrade this morning.

Today the Serbia Assembly discusses the question of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo for the second time during its present mandate.

Delegates Express Views

LD260510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- For the second time during the present mandate, delegates in the Serbia SR Assembly today discussed the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. An introductory report on this subject was submitted by Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbia Executive Council, at the joint session of the assembly's three chambers.

At the same session, by a majority vote Zijo Mulhadza was elected judge of the Serbia Constitutional Court. However, this appointment was met by delegates' remarks that the candidate's submitted biography was incomplete and that the proposal put forward by the Commission for Elections and Appointments was not accompanied by an assessment of the candidate's performance in carrying out his tasks so far. At the separate session of the Chamber of Associated Labor, in the course of the discussion on the report on emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Miroslava Grujovic warned that up until now the practice was to elect a Constitutional Court judge by a secret ballot, whereas today's voting was open and the votes were not even counted. [sentence as received] She also remarked that an incorrect cadre policy is being implemented.

At their separate sessions, delegates endorsed the introductory report in general, but a considerable number thought neither the report nor the draft amended conclusions sufficiently action-oriented. We repeat: "Things should and must be done," but nobody is saying what exactly should be done and by whom. While the working class is waiting for results, there is not even an answer to the question as to what should have been done thus far and by whom, delegate Milosav Stevanovic complained.

At the same session delegate Istref Keljmendi denied every single point of the introductory report. As far as he is concerned, the irredentist movement has been dealt a decisive blow; underground activity has been suppressed and thwarted; public peace and order have been established; and there is no discrimination on a nationalist basis, either in employment or university admittance.

Keljmendi was not the only delegate from Kosovo who pursued the same line in the discussion. The majority of candidates maintain that the situation in Kosovo is not sound, the irredentist movement has not been dealt a decisive blow, there is no effective struggle, and that the practice of opportunism and maneuvering should be discontinued since there is no room for self-satisfaction.

Delegates also remarked that recently some of the people responsible for the situation in Kosovo were given amnesty, and wondered how it was possible that an organized society such as ours could not suppress counterrevolution and ensure equal rights and freedoms for all its citizens.

There is no more room for futile discussion, extremely sterile debates, delegates in the Serbia SR Assembly believe, since that will gradually bring us to a situation where we shall accept a conciliatory political dialogue with the irredentist movement. We must show more courage and change the state of relations, but to do this slogans alone will not suffice. A number of delegates came out in favor of decisive action; and proposals were also heard that in view of the emergency situation in Kosovo, emergency measures should be introduced. This action must be of a resolute nature because of those Albanians who fight against the irredentist movement.

The irredentist movement must not be allowed to take advantage of our weaknesses, and if not countered it will eventually partition the SFRY. If all the measures mentioned in the report have been taken and emigration still continues unabated, that means that the irredentist movement is better organized now than it was before.

Addressing those who claim that the situation in Kosovo is stable, Aleksandar Parezanovic said that as long as an enemy who operates in an organized way exists, there will be no stability. He and several other delegates complained that none of the reports stated whether the locations of the counterrevolutionary centers, at home or abroad, have ever been determined. Differing statements as well as the lack of accurate information encourages irredentists. The irredentist movement spray-paints the slogan "Belgrade is being built on what Trepca earns," but nobody knows what the money Kosovo receives from the development fund is being used for.

Is it used for buying land at inflated prices, building grandiose administrative buildings, and country houses, or to build factories? Delegate Dragan Gligoric wanted to know if a thorough analysis had ever been made of how people in the province reacted to the public admission that for almost 10 years neither the leadership of the Serbia SR nor the Yugoslav leadership had any idea of what was happening in Kosovo and who was responsible for it.

"Serbia proper" -- this clumsy, ridiculous, and humiliating term that has come into official use -- unfortunately and to our political shame reflects the true state of affairs and Serbia's real status as a republic.

On the other hand, everything has been done to make Kosovo a de facto republic. Irredentists are asking for what they already have, but are doing it so that tomorrow they can demand that Kosovo secede from the SFRY.

The Serbian nation has the right to expect and demand from its assembly and from its political leadership that it be able to enjoy the same rights as other nations, to have its own state, republic, and equality with other nations, Dragan Gligoric said.

Many delegates agreed that the Serbia Assembly and republican organs have limited jurisdiction over the action to stop emigration from Kosovo. However, they refused to accept this fact, saying that precisely such a situation is what the irredentist movement favors. Armed counterrevolution and the irredentist movement cannot be countered by resolutions alone; and most of these resolutions fail to be implemented. The problem of Kosovo, the majority of delegates noted, is the problem of the entire Yugoslav community, and as such should be settled by faster and more effective action of federal organs.

The debate on how to stop emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which lasted for several hours, ended with the adoption of resolutions amended by the proposals heard during today's debate and at the separate sessions of the working bodies of the chambers and the republican assembly.

MONTENEGRO LC PRESIDIUM DEBATES AILING ECONOMY

LD251032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Titograd, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a session last night, the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium gave a critical appraisal of the present state of socio-economic affairs, and at the same time announced a more vigorous campaign of action by communists to stabilize the economy in the Republic more rapidly and firmly, since this is considered by many people to be becoming exceptionally difficult. Montenegro's economic difficulties, it was underlined, are first and foremost the consequence of the destructive effect of inflation, which -- due to the Republic's high level of indebtedness, unfavorable economic structure, inadequate position in primary distribution, and marked financial illiquidity -- here more than elsewhere is almost frustrating the overall efforts and is virtually undermining all the positive results in implementing socioeconomic development.

The main problem of the Montenegrin economy is the pronounced illiquidity of the economy and banks, primarily due to the fact that no solutions have yet been found for the question of covering exchange rate differences, which constitute a burden on the reproduction funds in the republic which are more than four times that of the national average. The problems of business losses are also giving rise to a markedly difficult socioeconomic situation. Business losses of 5,950 million were added in the first quarter of this year to last year's uncovered 5,050 million [currency not specified]. What is more, it is estimated that a considerable part of business losses are not even shown on last year's final account.

The debate on the current economic situation, which lasted several hours, was in fact a preparation for the Montenegro LC Central Committee session which is to be held on this topic at the beginning of July. The members of the Central Committee will obtain a draft of the conclusions before the session, which is rare in such circumstances, but this is designed to place stress on the action cummunists should take in the period ahead to expedite the rehabilitation of the economy.

TANJUG REPORTS AUSTRIAN BORDER SHOOTING

LD241555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 24 Jun 85

["Czechoslovak Citizen Shot Dead on Yugoslav Border" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to the authorized organs, a soldier, a member of the Yugoslav border units, who was carrying out his regular duty in the border zone between border stones 84 and 85, spotted and halted an unidentified person at 0715 on 23 June 85.

The guard asked for and checked the man's documents and established that his name was Vladimir Zidek, a Czechoslovak citizen, born 18 August 1944 in Zilina, a technician by profession, and holder of a Czechoslovak travel document.

The guard ordered him to go with him to a Border Guard house and started directing him. After 100 meters, Zidek suddenly turned toward the forest and started running toward the state border, that was not a recognized border crossing. The guard ran after him, warning him several times to stop, or he would shoot. Zidek ignored the warning, refused to stop, and the guard fired a warning shot in the air. Zidek did not stop, even after this, and continued to run along the border line. Seeing that Zidek did not respond to any of these warnings, while all this was happening a few meters away from the border line, the guard fired another bullet, this time in Zidek's direction. Zidek staggered, managed to cross about 4 meters over the Austrian border, and fell, mortally wounded, as was established later.

Authorized Yugoslav commissions immediately came to the scene of the incident, and after establishing that Zidek's body was on Austrian territory, several meters away from the border, informed the authorized Austrian organs, and then performed an on-the-sport investigation with the Austrian commission.

Austrian organs kept Zidek's body for further investigation. His baggage, found on our territory, remains with our authorities. The final report on the incident will be made by authorized investigating organs.

COMMENTARY ON TERRORISM, U.S. HOSTAGES

AU251857 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Jun p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "The Trouble of Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that terrorism is on the rise and that its presence is increasing in international political life. It is also indisputable that terrorists should not be countenanced, offered opportunities or help, not even considerable concessions, because that would incite even greater terrorism.

The solution obviously does not lie in retaliation of any kind, especially when it is connected with endangering the lives of a large number of innocent people. That would be the most extreme and dangerous form of terrorism that, in present circumstances, would hardly be able to avoid causing new international complications and even some conflicts on a broader scale.

It also goes without saying that any efficient struggle against terrorism must have the widest international solidarity and that all measures must be based on international laws that are coordinated on a democratic basis with full and equal participation of all partners.

All efforts to do something on this matter have so far failed because of differences about the essential meaning of terrorism. Terrorism for some is only an expression of anti-Americanism, for others a form of legal liberation struggle.

It was inevitable in these circumstances that bloc divisions and aggravations would proliferate with regard to terrorist activity, and that the blocs would label individual forms of terrorist activity either anti-American or anticommunist, that is, anti-imperialist or counterrevolutionary.

One kind of lawlessness gave birth to another, even greater lawlessness, so that it is now difficult to discriminate where liberation begins and ends, and what t limi s of terrorism and of endangering international security are.

The hijacking of the American plane certainly arouses sincere sympathy for those innocent Americans whose lives have been in danger and who, being completely blameless, are in essence hostages of not only the Lebanese Amal "Holy Warriors," but also of peace in the Middle East. One can also hardly fail to sympathize with President Reagan's efforts to liberate the hostages but, at the same time, to avoid answering terrorism with the same weapons. That is a hard trial, in particular for a statesman who was elected 5 and 1/2 years ago on the wave of a revival of American strength and the promise that America will never again suffer a humiliation like the one with the hostages in Tehran. It is a great disillusionment for all Americans, as well as for President Reagan, that in Lebanon, which is far weaker than Iran had been, one now has no solution "through force," just as President Carter had none.

It would be dangerous if the entire problem were reduced to "defense" against some anti-American conspiracy that supporters of a "firm hand" and retaliation at any cost are now exploiting. Isn't that the purpose of the allies' rallying around a purely bloc platform of antiterrorism struggle? One has to make certain concessions in such a case, particularly when the price is the liberation of 800 innocent Lebanese from Israeli camps.

The tragedy of the American hostages cannot and must not conceal the tragedy of Lebanese division, internal conflicts, or the policy of genocide against Palestinians not only by Israelis, but by Arabs as well. Therein lies the key to solving the terrorism problem and achieving permanent peace in the Middle East.

VLAJKOVIC DECORATES OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU232122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented the Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Sash to David Anderson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the SFRY, who is leaving our country soon. Afterward, SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Anderson.

FRG MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD241623 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1459 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- The General Inspector of the Bundeswehr of the FR of Germany, General Wolfgang Altenburg, arrived here today for an official visit to Yugoslavia, as head of his country's military delegation.

At Batajnica Airport General Altenburg and the delegation members were welcomed by the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Col General Petar Gracanin, and his aides. Immediately on the arrival Gen. Altenburg and his host, Gen. Gracanin, discussed some questions of the current military-political situation in Europe and further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armies.

TALKS ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS HELD WITH ROMANIA

LD252217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- George Homostean, interior minister of the SR of Romania, accepting an invitation from Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary for internal affairs, is on a 2-day visit to Yugoslavia. Culafic, Homostean and their aides held talks at which it was judged that cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two friendly countries is successful and in accordance with the overall good relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the SR of Romania. The efficient cooperation between border officials of the two countries was particularly emphasized.

The talks also dealt with ways to improve cooperation in the area of combating various aspects of international crime, as well as with other questions of interest for the security of the two countries.

During his stay in Belgrade, Homostean will also hold talks in the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and will visit some institutions of the internal affairs bodies.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD252201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and federal secretary of foreign trade, today received Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Atanas Given, who is in Belgrade for a session of the mixed Commission for Commodity Exchange and Border Trade between the two neighboring countries.

During the talks, the assessment was made that the high volume of commodity exchange deals and their implementation this year show that the anticipated level of trade of about $340 million will be attained. For 4 months [as received], trade was 30 percent greater than during the same period last year. They also discussed preparations for the conclusion of a long-term agreement on commodity exchange for 1986-90.

KUWAITI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD252328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun 85 (TANJUG) -- A Kuwaiti Armed Forces delegation, led by Brigadier General 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sayigh, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. At Belgrade airport the guests from friendly and nonaligned Kuwait were welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Svatislav Popovic, Major General Simo Papic, and other high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. Salim al-Khalidi, secretary of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Belgrade, was also present.

During their stay in our country the guests from Kuwait will visit some units and institutions of our Armed Forces and have talks with their hosts.